NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, March 12, 1814. [Vol. LII.—No. 2711.]

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

Has for Sale,

A VERY general Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148 Thames-street.

Also, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. as heretofore.

Newport, March 4.

Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Returns his grateful thanks to the public for past favours, and has now for sale at his Shop, No. 111, Thames street,

A GENERAL Assortment of New Garden Seeds, viz:—Early charlton Peas, first quality green Prussian, and two-podded ditto; pole and bush Beans of various kinds; early may, sugar loaf, large drum-head, large dutch, kale and savoy cabbage; white and yellow French turnip; round dedham ditto; bush, long neck and west india squash; early and long green cucumber; red and white onions; large bell, apple and cherry pepper; beet, carrot, parsnip, head lettice, scarlet and salmon radish, water and musk melon, nasturtion, parsley, celery, peppergrass, asparagus, sage, summer savory, time, and sweet marjorum.

He has on hand, an assortment of TRUNKS, of all sizes; and different kinds of Perfumery

Newport, March 4.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Rhode-Island Literary Repository.

TO the want of some literary periodical publication in this State, it is undeniably owing, that our sons of science have, as yet, acquired no reputation abroad; and that amongst those States, which have been considered as the fosterers and patrons of learning, Rhode-Island has never been allowed a rank. The advantages resulting from the regular publication of some repository for literary communications, in preserving useful discoveries, in concentrating talent, in stimulating to exertion by offering an opportunity for public distinction, and in giving publicity to important improvements, are too obvious to be here insisted on. The want of such a work has been long felt, acknowledged, and lamented, by all the friends of learning in this State.—Certainly then, the present prospectus of a periodical work, to be devoted entirely to the cause of science, literature and arts, will not be received with indifference, by any one to whom the literary reputation of this State is dear.

The RHODE-ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY will be published monthly, at Providence, (R. I.) and is intended to contain the most interesting and select of the English, Scotch, and American Reviews; Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Essays on Botany, Agriculture, and various other subjects; Poetry, original and selected; together with a monthly list of New Publications, both Trans-atlantic and American; and a particular Account of all Discoveries and Improvements connected with the progress of science, or interesting to humanity, with which we may be furnished. It will also be open to ingenious communications on any interesting subject, excepting only party politics and polemical divinity.

To such a publication, we feel no diffidence in soliciting a generous subscription; pledging ourselves to the public, that no exertions, on the part of the Editors, shall be wanting, to make the work useful and interesting.

CONDITIONS.

1. The *Rhode-Island Literary Repository* will be printed in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, on a handsome woven paper, with a new type.

2. The terms to subscribers will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.—Two Dollars to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

3. The first number will be ready for delivery on the first of April next, at the Book-store of

Robinson & Howland,
The Proprietors.

Providence, Feb. 8, 1814.

☞ A subscription paper is left at Mr. GEORGE WANTON's Book-store, Newport, where subscribers will call and receive their numbers, when published.

March 3.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer at Private Sale,

THE Cargo of the Swedish barque *Urania*, consisting of:—

124 Hhds
6 Tierces } Muscovado SUGAR
145 Barrels
26 Hhds & 30 bbls Clayed Ditto
111 Hhds 22 Tierces, and 46 bbls. Refining MOLASSES

Now landing on GYLES's Wharf.

ALSO,

36 Qr-casks and 7 half pipes old Madeira WINE
25 Hhds 2d proof West-India Rum
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
2 coils Rope
20 bbls New-York superfine Flour
30 bundles Hoops
5 Pipes country Gin.

Newport, March 4

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 14, 1814, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on GIBB's *Wharf, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)*

A QUANTITY of iron shot, bundles of small iron hoops, 3 large tea canisters, 2 pair scales and beams, 1 do. with weights, 3 jack screws, one lot of wrought iron, different kinds, 1 do. cast iron, 3 wheels and a large iron chain belonging to a mud machine; 1 ship mizen stay, 3 old cables, 2 creening falls, 1 sett creening blocks, 1 4 inch ships tow-line 130 fathoms, 1 lot spare blocks, old bolt-rope, old rigging, different kinds, a quantity of old spanish hoops, stone jugs, one franklin stove, 1 dozen ash sweeps, 1 4 pound cannon with carriage, a number of sacks corks, red oak skooks and floading, one caboose, and a number of other articles.

Conditions made known at the sales.

B. B. HOWLAND, *Auc'r.*

Newport, March 4

Farm at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 21, 1814, at XI o'clock A. M will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, (if fair if not the first fair day after.)

THE FARM that *Aaron Chase* died siezed of; about 4 miles from Newport, and laying partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 115 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon, 28 by 36 feet, two barns one almost new, a cribb, grist-mill, and two good apple orchards; it is well fenced and watered, and the soil is good. The above Farm will be sold free from all incumbrances, and the conditions made known at the time and place of sale.—If not sold, the Farm will be rented for One Year, from the 25th of March

THOMAS DENNIS, } *Exc'rs.*
JOHN WEAVER, }

Newport, March 2.

On TUESDAY, March 15, 1814, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the Dwelling-House of SYLVESTER GARDINER, *near the South-Ferry, (if fair, if not the first fair day after)*

FIFTEEN Cows, 4 pair of Oxen, 1 bay horse 5 years old, 1 mare 6 years old, 34 sheep, and a number of hogs and poultry—Also a quantity of corn, seed barley, potatoes, and a number of farming utensils, such as carts, ploughs, harrows, &c. &c.—Conditions made known at the sales.

B. ELDRIDGE, *Auc'r.*

South-Kingstown, March 2.

On FRIDAY, March 25, 1814, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, containing Eight Acres, (be the same more or less) situated at the south-east part of the town, and nearly opposite to Land belonging to Mr. Thomas Townsend.—Conditions made known at the sale

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by Book Account, or otherwise, to RICHARD BARKER, late of Newport, innholder, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in whose hands their obligations and accounts are placed, with positive orders to put them in suit, unless settled on or before the first day of April next.

GIDEON PALMER.

Newport, Feb. 24.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE 6th, 7th and 8th half Volumes of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

Also, just received,

The Defence and Justification of the illustrious GEN. MOREAU, before the French Tribunal; by his Counsel, Messrs. *Bonnet, Belliart, and Perignon*, Judiciary Counsellors.—Translated from the French.

Feb. 26 1814.

MERINO WOOL, SALT, &c

50 Bales Merino WOOL, 1st quality
5000 bushels Salt
31 casks French card Wire assorted, No. 25 to 33
87 casks Copperas.
15 bags Tumeric
2 Tons Logwood
A quantity of Cordage
20 bbls. Mess Beef.
130 Hhds. Molasses, new crop
100 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugars.
11 Hhds. } COFFEE, entitled
8 Tierces } to double de-
56 bags } benture.

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,

Newport, March 4.

HAY-SEED.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At the head of Broad-street,

HAS just received, 2500 wt. of best Red clover seed, which will be sold cheap by the cask, hundred, or smaller quantity.—Also, 70 bushels of herd's grass seed.; 50 do. borden's do; 40 do. red top do. is daily expected.—Sugar, Teas, and Coffee for sale as above, as cheap as at any store in Newport.—The highest price will be given for green calf-skins.

Newport, Feb 24.

THE Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of COOKE & DEXTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts open with said firm, will settle them with Stephen Dexter.

STEPHEN DEXTER,
WILLIAM COOKE.

Exeter, Feb. 17, 1814.

STEPHEN DEXTER has removed a few rods eastward, near the meeting-house, where he will continue the business in their former line.—He solicits the pratronage of the public in general, and his friends in particular, and every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

STEPHEN DEXTER.

Exeter, Feb 17.

LOST,

ON Saturday, the 26th ult on the road from Cundall's Mills to Bristol Ferry, a black Morocco Pocket-Book, containing 125 or 130 Dollars, in Bank bills;—one bill of 10 dollars, Farmer's Bank, Troy; one bill of 10 dollars, Worcester Bank; the rest principally of the banks in Newport—Also, two promissory notes, payable to James Dennison, and some receipts, &c. Whoever may find, and will deliver said Pocket-book, with its contents, to the subscriber, shall receive a generous reward. SAMUEL CLARKE

Portsmouth, March 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting the crew of the Russian brig Christian Hendrick, as I will pay no debts of their contracting.

J. F. KLEEMAN, *Master.*

Newport, March 3.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South Kingstown, Administrator on the estate of JONATHAN REYNOLDS, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment, and those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Feb. 22.

SPEECH
OF THE
Hon. E. R. Potter,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Bill authorizing the return of vessels, &c.

MR POTTER said, he was opposed to the bill, because it did not give the desired relief to individuals, and the contemplated relief to the government; in the last section, the transportation of stores, could as well be done in public vessels. He said, if the government wished or expected the people to have confidence in their measures, they must have more stablity themselves, as in proportion to the instability of the government, were the want of confidence, murmurs, complaints and disaffection of the people. What, he asked was the fact, as it respected the embargo recently passed in great haste; but with a full knowledge of the situation of every part of the nation, by the time it was made known throughout the United States, a bill was passed for the relief of the people of Nantucket. An agent from that place, waiting on Congress to get relief from their taxes, which he found impracticable, as he was here would accept of something, neither asked or thought of by his employers; a bill was therefore passed for their relief, who at the time must have been much better off than the people in the eastern country generally. As he, Mr. P. had heard, that about the time that bill passed, a large quantity of flour was advertised for sale at that place, and by the time that bill reaches them, they will hear of the act now under consideration, and by the time this reaches them, they will expect another; under such circumstances, what confidence can the people give in any acts of the government? This bill merely gives an opportunity to carry home empty vessels, is no advantage to many of the people concerned in them, particularly to those in Massachusetts, as the men belonging to them have mostly gone home, some hundreds of miles, by land; this bill gives them liberty to travel back, and take their vessels home, taking as many sailors to work them as, in the opinion of the collector, is necessary, giving bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars each to deliver them at the port of destination; and if a poor sailor is willing to go on board, and work his passage home to his family, he cannot be admitted by this law to that privilege, unless he can procure bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, that he will go home to his family, and not run away, and not even then, if the collector should be of opinion, that they have men enough to work the vessel without. As this bill, therefore, gives them little or no relief, it will encourage them to expect something better. As they cannot suppose this bill was passed to aggravate their sufferings, you therefore keep them in idleness, waiting in suspence to their ruin, instead of seeking some other employment for the support of themselves and families.

Mr. P. said, he was unwilling to believe, that the situation of the people of Massachusetts was as bad as had been represented: but, he said, they would better their condition, if, instead of depending upon the instability of the general government, and waiting for the embargo to be broken down or repealed, they would have as much confidence in them as the people in Rhode-Island had. When they were drawn from their usual employment by the restrictive system, they immediately employed themselves about other business, and were now very well off, when compared with other States. They raised every thing necessary to eat, and manufactured every thing necessary to wear. They manufactured for the middle and southern States, and the State was increasing in wealth and population, and if the present state of things continued, instead of emigration from the eastern States, he expected to see the people removing from the frontier settlements to them, as it is natural for them to go where they can live the easiest and best, and get the most.

He said, the operation of the present system upon the eastern and southern States, was very much as it would be in the United States, generally, if we were to permit large importations of foreign goods, and prevent the export trade entirely; the consequence would be, if we could not export our produce to pay for our importations, it would very soon drain all the money out of the country. What, he asked, was the situation of the U. States in the present state of things. The eastern States purchase the raw material cheap from the south, manufacture it and send it back to them to consume, with all the expence of manufacturing and transportation both ways, with such profits as they see fit, having no foreign goods to compete with them. The southern people cannot pay with their produce; the consequence is, their produce must remain on their hands without a market, and the eastern people are getting away all their money, which is very evident from the present tendency of the specie from the middle and southern banks to the eastward. And although, he said the eastern States had suffered much by the loss of their commerce, and were not doing as well as they had been yet, by the very high price on the very great quantity of foreign goods they had on hand, and by their industry, and the advantage at present given to their manufacturing establishments, their situation, when compared to many other States, was very good.

Mr. P. said, he was for commerce unshackled and unrestrained, or embargo rigidly enforced. Let the people have something that they can depend upon; if you give them commerce, let them have it free, and time to enjoy it; if you give them embargo, let them have it, and they will calculate accordingly; let them have something certain and steady, that they may know what to depend upon.

Mr. P said, it had been very unpleasant to him to see many of his constituents and friends, after spending their time and money, in building, lading and manning ships for foreign voyages, and just ready to unfurl their sails, prevented from going to sea by an embargo, to their ruin—and at this time, when those people having placed confidence in the frequent professions of those in power, concerning manufactories, had placed much of their property in that business, and when the administration, upon mature reflection, having a full knowledge of the situation of every part of the nation, had adopted a system, and the people had prepared themselves for the continuation of it, supposing the government had sufficient reason for adopting it, and that it would continue as long as those reasons existed—he hoped the government would have a proper regard for their character for stability and consistency, and not adopt a course of policy equally as destructive to them, as the restructive system was in the first instance.

Mr P. said, although he had always been opposed to an embargo, and was not concerned in either commerce or manufactories, he hoped this embargo would continue during the war, that the people may know what to depend upon, and that the government may have a fair trial of their system; and he believed, if it was rigidly enforced, that every man in the nation must soon see, that it has been wholly inoperative upon any nation except ourselves, that it had destroyed the revenue and the best interest of this country, and the President would have no excuse to recommend another at any future period, by believing if this had not been evaded or relaxed, it would have had the desired effect.

Mr P. said, it was of very great importance to the people, that they should know how to adopt their industry to the views of the government, and situation of the country; and, for his part, he wished of changing one expedient for another, and that it was better for the people to have the laws steady, their rights fixed certain and defined, than to have them in imagination, and be kept in a state of suspense and uncertainty, to their ruin.

RETALIATION.

A dinner has been given at Baltimore to General WINDER, a prisoner to the British, but who has been permitted to visit his family at Baltimore, for a few days, under a parole for that purpose.

The following was the concluding toast:—

By Major Armistead—Our officers and soldiers in captivity—An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth

Here Gen. Winder rose and said,

"He was satisfied that the very short time which was allowed him to remain with his family, would be a sufficient apology for his retiring so early from this flattering scene.—"The last toast," said he, "will remind you of the state to which I am about to return; and that my country may, ere long, be called upon, to carry into effect for me, the principle contained in that toast. In any extremity which may arrive, the sympathy which has been so warmly and so promptly evinced towards me, by so many of my respectable fellow-citizens, will form one among the many strong incentives to fortitude—and will, I trust, assist me in supporting myself in the bitterest moments, as becomes a soldier."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Jones, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at the session on the fifth day of March instant, passed the following Resolutions, to wit:

"Whereas ALMIGHTY GOD exerciseth rightful dominion over all worlds and systems which He hath made, and extendeth unto every creature, comforts or corrections, in the dispensation of His holy Providence, thereby wisely adapting each event thereof to their respective characters and conduct: It therefore becometh not only individual men, when under the pressure of heavy afflictions, to humble themselves under such visitations, but it also equally becometh nations, when visited with great calamities, to bow themselves down under the correcting hand and rod of ALMIGHTY GOD. And whereas the people of this State, as constituting a portion of the people of the United States, experience the heavy pressure of the complicated ills, necessarily resulting from a state of war, whereby the community is impoverished, and multitudes of its citizens are subjected to great and distressing privations and sufferings:

"*Resolved therefore,* That THURSDAY, the seventh day of April next, be and hereby is appointed as a day of *PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION* and *PRAYER:* That the people of this State be requested to assemble together on that day, in their usual places of public worship, there to humble themselves under a sense of their sins, and duly submitting themselves to Divine dealings, humbly to supplicate through CHRIST, the forgiveness of their manifold sins and transgressions: That the calamities we suffer, as the consequence of our disobedience to GOD may most graciously be removed, and we as a people become re-possessed of those mercies now departed from us and which, when in our former possession, we did not duly appreciate: That it may please the Great Ruler of the Universe, to these ends to enlighten the rulers of the United States, and lead them to adopt and pursue those measures which will best promote the Independence and prosperity of the nation; to dispose the councils of that nation with whom we are unhappily at war, to an equitable pacification with us, and so to direct the measures of our Ambassadors, appointed to treat with our enemy, so that their mission may speedily terminate in peace, and in the establishment of our real and dearest rights and privileges, upon a safe, permanent, and honorable basis; and that it may please the Great Parent of mankind to bring about a speedy and general peace throughout the world, which shall emancipate the nations subdued by the sword, or betrayed into slavery: That it may please the Great Giver of all good, once more to bestow upon us, in the approaching months of spring, a favourable seed time; in summer, the influence of alternate suns and showers; in harvest, abundant crops; and through all the year healthfulness, and gratitude for every good. And finally, that smiling upon our manufactures and industry, on our seminaries of learning of every description, but above all upon our churches and respective households, that truth and piety, righteousness and mercy may fill our hearts, shine in our lives, tranquilize our deaths, and through the abounding grace of the Great Redeemer, qualify us for the felicities of an eternal life.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people to abstain on said day from all servile labour and unbecoming recreation, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly, and that the same be published in all the news-papers printed in the State."

I do, therefore, pursuant to the above recited Resolution, issue this Proclamation to make known the same, that the good people of the State may conform thereto agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof

Given under my hand and the seal of the said State, at Providence, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of Independence the thirty-eighth.

WILLIAM JONES.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Secretary.*

EXTREMES.

In the course of human action there are two extremes, equally dangerous to virtue; the multiplicity of affairs, and the total want of them. The man of order stands in the middle between the two extremes, and suffers from neither; he is occupied, but not oppressed.

TRANQUILITY

Since there are so many sources of inquietude in the *real* evils we experience, we should not disturb our tranquillity by resorting to *imaginary* ones, nor embitter life by repining at the ills which are past and cannot be repaired, or sighing in the expectancy of calamities which cannot be prevented.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, March 2.

AFTER the despatch of some local topics, the following motion was made for

Suspending the Embargo.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Md. rose to submit a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to effect by negociation at Gottenburg an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had perfect confidence in the Prince Regent in his *own proposition* to meet at Gottenburg to settle by negociation the unhappy differences that subsist between the two nations, upon the *principles* of the *laws of nations* and the *maritime rights* of Great-Britain; and from the policy of this government, tested by their proposition through Mr. Russell after the war, upon an agreement to negociate on certain conditions, to agree to an armistice, and from the proposition of the British government through Admiral Warren, on our agreement to negociate on certain terms to agree also to an armistice—he thought he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief that an *armistice* will be agreed to on the commencement of the negotiations at Gottenburg, as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negociating evinced this to be the common usage of nations. It is certainly, said he, one of the first dictates of humanity, to spare the effusion of human blood—and during impending negociations, believed to be entered into with sincerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary importance to heal asperities, and then lead to a happy termination of the negociation.

If then, Sir, the sword shall be sheathed during the negociation by an armistice, that sword that can only wound the enemy, I ask, if the two edged sword, the Embargo ought not during the negociation also to be sheathed, that which cuts both friends and foes? And whether it is not our duty to test our devotion to our constituents and to relieve them from all pressures that may not be absolutely necessary?—Their patriotic submission to it, while absolutely necessary to press the enemy, entitles them to its removal, while the prospect of peace induces a hope it may not be *necessary* as a weapon against the enemy.

Having myself advocated the Embargo in the summer session, and the present Embargo, and there being no power to suspend it at this time, but by an act of the Legislature, I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—but I feel it my duty to the administration to declare that it is without their consent, and without their knowledge:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negociation for peace.

The House proceeded to the question, *Shall the motion be considered?* It was decided as follows:—Yeas 65, Nays 68.

So the House refused to consider the said Resolution.

A bill from the Senate for better organizing the army, &c. was read twice and committed.

THE LOAN BILL

Was reported engrossed, and the question, *Shall the bill pass?* Was advocated by Mr. Fisk and Mr. Nelson, and opposed by Mr. Stanford; when the House adjourned. A motion for the previous question was lost by a small majority.

Thursday, March 3.

Mr. Markell of New-York presented the petition of Moses Morse, of New-York, praying payment for property lost on the surrender of Detroit to the enemy; and at the destruction of the British brig Detroit by Captain Elliot on Lake Erie.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Irving of N. Y. presented the petition of Harman Hendricks and Solomon P. Isaacs manufacturers of copper, praying that duties may be laid on sheet copper, bottoms, tops and other parts of stills and copper bolts—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Eppes of Va. laid before the House two letters addressed by the Secretary of War to the committee of Ways and Means upon the subject of the number of militia employed in the actual service of the United States during the year 1813, and of the strength of the army of the United States.

Mr Kent of Md. reported a bill establishing the Bank of this Metropolis; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. M'Kee of Ky. reported a bill for relief of persons who by mistake have made wrong entries on the public lands, which was twice read and committed

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business viz. the bill authorising a Loan.

Mr. Nelson of Va. redeemed the pledge he had yesterday given, by a very able speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. followed in his usual energetic and fluent manner, in opposition to it, and in vindication and support of his first speech on this subject.

During Mr. Grosvenor's speech, which was ended a little before five o'clock, considerable irritation was caused in the House by what the Speaker deemed the personality of his remarks, and for which he was called to order by the chair, and made the required explanation

When he sat down, several gentlemen rose to speak.

Mr. Ward of Mass. obtained the floor, and moved to adjourn.—Lost ayes 41

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. required the previous question.

Mr Stanford of N. C. moved to lay the bill on the table.

After some desultory and rather disorderly debate in which Messrs. Seybert and Farrow opposed Mr. Stanford's motion.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was decided in the negative.

The House determined to have the previous question now put ayes 91.

The Previous question was then put in the following form, viz "Shall the main question be now put?" and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the Previous Question 73
Against it 53

The main question on the passage of the bill was decided by the following vote:—Yeas 97. Nays 55.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence

And the House adjourned at sunset

Friday, March 4

A petition was presented by a great number of the citizens of Georgetown, stating that large quantities of flour had accumulated in the district, amounting at least to 180,000 barrels; that the warm weather which is approaching will injure it greatly if not spoil it unless they can be permitted to dispose of it; that they wish for liberty to export it to the eastern states, where it is much wanted; that although the embargo law might have been wise at the time of its enactment, and its authors might have been actuated by the most patriotic motives, yet since that period the important changes in continental Europe now render its continuance inexpedient, on account of the openings to our enemy as to imports and exports, &c.—they therefore pray for a repeal or a relaxation of the law. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

A report was read from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the disbursements of money on account of our ministers among the Barbary powers.

Mr. Macon, of the joint committee appointed to enquire into the time when, consistent with the public interest, congress might adjourn, reported, that the committee found upon enquiry the remaining business to be done was such, that the adjournment might take place on the 11th of April next, and reported a resolution to that effect some conversation ensued upon it.—A motion was made to lay it on the table—negatived. It was then moved to postpone it until next Monday—negatived A vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the war department for the ensuing year.

The blanks were filled with $24 302,906
Also on a bill for do. navy department do } 6,902,919

$31,205,825

The bill was reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committtee of the whole on a bill authorizing the president to cause to be built one or more floating batteries, to be propelled by steam.—$500,000 were appropriated. The bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on a bill allowing a bounty of $100 for each prisoner taken by privateers. It was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house also went into a committee of the whole on a bill authorizing the president to cause to be built or purchased a number of vessels not exceeding 20, of not less than 16 and not exceeding 22 guns It was amended so that the number of guns should be not less than 8 and not exceeding 22. Thus amended, it was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, March 2.

The decision on the nomination of Return J Meigs, to the office of Post master-General, (in the room of Gideon Granger, Esq. superseded) is understood to be postponed to Monday.

Thursday, March 3.

Mr. Worthington, from the military committee, reported a bill to establish an additional Military Academy, which was passed to the second reading.

The bill giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain on board privateers, was read the third time and passed.

Friday, March 4.

Mr Gaillard presented the memorial of W. M. Crane, and other officers of the U. S. Navy, serving on the Lakes; urging various other considerations in favor of their application for an increase of pay, while on that service. Read and referred to the naval committee.

Mr. Gaillard, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill to authorise an augmentation of the Marine Corps, by the enlistment of 696 privates, and the appointment of a competent number of officers. Passed to a second reading

A Resolution was received from the House, proposing an adjournment on the 11th April; but not acted on.

By the Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

WILKINSON AND HAMPTON.

IT is reported, that a Court Martial has been ordered, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the failure of the late campaign on the northern frontier; and that Gen. Wilkinson and Gen. Hampton are to answer such inquiries as may be made, touching their respective commands; report thereupon to be made to the war department It is not said where or when this court is to sit—but it is supposed it will assemble at Albany —*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK.

NEWYORK, MARCH 8.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant letter of marque brig Criterion, Capt. Waterman, 42 days from La Teste

Lt. Shubrick, a passenger, is bearer of Despatches from Mr Crawford, our minister at the Napoleon Court. Mr Crawford expected to meet with some delay in his arrangements with the French Government in consequence of a change of ministers

The Criterion sailed on the 22d Jan. and Mr. Sage, the supercargo, has favored us with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 20th, from which we have translated every article of any importance —These papers contain London dates to the 31st Dec. 4 days latest. We are also indebted to Mr Sage for the following EPITOME of NEWS:—

The combined forces of the North crossed the Rhine in three different positions with 200,000 men, on the 25th December, broke the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons and marched through—they had entered Bern with a part of the force which is said to be for the invasion of Italy.

The King of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

Collincourt, Duke of Vizence, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, in the place of the Duke of Bassano. The Corps Legislatif convened the 19th Dec

The 12th and 13th Dec the two armies before Bayonne were very warmly engaged without cessation The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000 men The Spanish troops were not engaged in this affair, they have inclined to the right and are on the borders of the Adore.

Two Commissioners had been sent to the Congress at Manheim from Paris.

The King of Spain (Ferdinand) was preparing to leave Paris, to re-assume his authority in Spain A peace appears very certain between France and Spain, and that soon

The expeditures of the French government for the last year amounted to $300,000,000. The amount of expences the present year, according to report, will be $360,000,000.

The National Guard in the north of France had been ordered to march towards the Rhine.

Bredau, in Holland, was taken by the Prussian and Dutch troops on the 10th Dec.

Considerable apprehensions had been entertained for the fate of Antwerp, but 10,000 French troops had arrived there for its relief.

The coalesced powers of the north have shown a disposition for peace They are content that France should retain within her ancient limits—They say their victories have brought them to the Rhine, where they intend to remain until peace is concluded

State of the army—Duke of Tarrento, (M'Donnald) it was reported, had gone to Holland with 40,000 men.

Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Mayence with 50,000.

Marshal St. Cyr, capitulated at Dresden with 15,000

Prince Eckmuhl cut off by the Swedes in the environs of Hamburg, force 30,000 men.

Duke of Beulluno (Victor) at Stratsburg with 30,000 men.

Count Bertrand at Cassel with 30,000.

Reserve army said to be forming:

Under the Duke of Valmy, at Metz, 10,000.

Gen Rapp at Dantzic 15,000.

Marshal D'Albafuera's (Suchet) head-quarters at Barcelona. 35,000.

Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) head quarters at Bayonne. 65,000 men, and daily receiving reinforcements.

The Vice Roy of Italy, (Prince Eugene) at Verona, with 50,000 men.

The King of Naples said to be coming from Naples with 30,000 men.

30,000 men at Sedan.

At Luxembourg there were many troops collecting.

Gen. Sebastiani and his troops are in the environs of Cologne.

TRANSLATIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Deputation of the Legislative body, has been met by a similar one of the Council of State, to examine the documents relative to the negociations and the proposals made to the allied powers, and that they firmly represented and insisted, that as the proposals were not adequate to the actual state of affairs, new and more liberal ones should be made, and that after a long discussion, their opinion had been adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy, great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification. In consequence of the change of Ministers of Foreign Relations, Mr. Crawford observed that he expected to meet with some detention in his arrangements with the French government.

AUGSBURG, DEC. 28.

The insurrection in the Bavarian Tyrol gives alarm to our court. Troops have been marched into that country to enforce respect to the authority of the public functionaries, and re-establish tranquillity.

BAYONNE, 6th JAN.

On the 1st inst the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island, in order to attempt the passage of the Adour, the bridges of boats have been sunk, and the battery destroyed. We had more than 300 killed, and a great number wounded. The Bearnais and the Basques hastened to range themselves under the colours of General Harispe, who briskly annoyed the enemy

PARIS, JAN. 13

After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparralleled in the history of nations

JAN 14—Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report that the Austrians having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice-Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss We wait for the details of this new success

BOURDEAUX, JAN 10

The operations of the levy of 300,000 men continue with activity, and will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, and every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themselves with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit

LONDON, DEC 31.

The general opinion amongst military men is that Lord Wellington cannot remain in the position which he at present occupies without experiencing immense loss by the infectious air exhaled from the marshes, and by the forces which are continually crossing from Marshal Soult

It is with sorrow we announce that nearly 1200 men of our troops have deserted.

It appears that hostilities had recommenced between the allied powers and France, and that the former renewed their advance movements about the 20th of Dec. This could not be in consequence of the personal efforts of Lord Castlereagh, as he did not leave England till the 27th of that month; and when the London Courier was complaining of the prospect of an unfavourable peace, the allies had, of themselves, recommenced the war.

According to the accounts, Napoleon's terms of peace had been rejected, and the Legislative Body had interposed to request him to abate them.

A division of the Allied Powers entered Geneva on the 3d or 4th of January.

Lord Wellington was before the walls of Bayonne Antwerp was menaced; and the allies, in great force, entered Switzerland, on the 20th Dec without resistance, under the command of the Prince of Schwartzenberg.

N. Y. Paper.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

We understand that the specie belonging to the New-England Bank, in this town, detained at New-York, has been given up, by direction of the President of the United States, without bonds.

Capt. Blackler informs that a British 64, armed en flute, with 1200 tons of provisions, bound to Bermuda, had been captured and destroyed by two French Frigates.

A Barbadoes paper brought in by the Diomede privateer, arrived at Salem, states the arrival in Barbadoes of the French frigates Arethusa and Amethyst, captured by an English 74 and a frigate.

Mr. Dexter.—We are assured, says the Georgetown Federal Republican, that Mr. Dexter neither is, nor will be a candidate in opposition to Gov. Strong. On the contrary, he considers it a reproach to have his name associated with men who are endeavoring to make a base use of it.

Newport,

SATURDAY, March 12, 1814.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this State, having passed on all the business before them, adjourned on Saturday last.

An act was passed disqualifying officers under the General Government from holding seats in either branch of the Legislature.

A petition was presented from the town of Little-Compton, praying the Legislature to assume and pay this State's quota of the direct tax.—After an interesting and animated debate, the House determined against assuming the tax, by a majority of thirteen.

The Committee to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor to the Senate and House of Representatives, communicated at the opening of the session, made the following report:

That the subjects to which his Excellency has called the attention of the Legislature, are of the most serious importance, and demand their solemn consideration.

It is the most sacred duty of the Legislature always to guard, defend and secure the sovereign rights of the State from all encroachments, and to protect its citizens from all arbitrary infringements of their inalienable privileges—by whomsoever such encroachments and infringements may be meditated or attempted.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to inquire,

First, In what spirit the Constitution, adopted by this State on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1790, for the establishment of a limited Federal government, has been administered.

Second, Whether any, and if any, what encroachments have been made, or attempted, upon the sovereign rights of this State, and upon the inalienable privileges of the citizens thereof

Third, What measures it will be advisable for this government to pursue most effectually to guard, protect and secure the rights and privileges of the State, and of the citizens thereof, from arbitrary encroachments, and violations.

Resolved, That the Honorable Simeon Martin and Nicholas Brown, Esqrs. on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Hazard, Burrill and Foster, on the part of the House of Representatives, be the committee aforesaid, and that they be instructed to report to the General Assembly on the third day of the next session thereof.

The preceding Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The consideration of the petitions for the establishment of additional Banks was postponed till the next session of the General Assembly.

The Loan-Bill Passed—The Bill authorizing a loan of *Twenty-five Millions of Dollars*, was passed in the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst. On that day Mr. Grosvenor made another able and eloquent speech of two hours and a half, in opposition to the Bill. The National Intelligencer acknowledges, that, on this occasion, Mr. Grosvenor spoke "*in his usual energetic and fluent manner*," and that this speech "*created a great sensation in the House.*" So great indeed was the "sensation," that the leaders of the administration party, unwilling to hazard the influence of another similar appeal to the understanding and the heart, called the *previous question*, put a stop to the debate, and *forced* the Bill through the House.

Gore's Resolutions—Our correspondent at Washington has obligingly enclosed to us the following very interesting resolutions, which were offered to the Senate, on the 28th ult by the Hon Mr. Gore. The resolutions were read, and ordered to be printed:—

IN SENATE,
February 28, 1814.

Mr. Gore submitted the following for consideration:—

The president of the United States having by the constitution "power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, no such vacancy can happen in any office not before full.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to negociate and sign a treaty of peace with the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, had not been filled at any time after the declaration of war, upon the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1812, and before the late recess of the Senate upon the third day of March last, when the same was not full.

Resolved, That the granting of commissions to Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams and James A. Bayard, to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negociate and sign a treaty of peace with the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, during the late recess of the Senate, as in the President's message to the Senate of the twenty-ninth day of May last is stated to have been done, was not, in the opinion of the senate, authorised by the constitution, inasmuch as a vacancy in that office did not happen during such recess of the senate, and as the senate had not advised and consented to their appointment: whereupon,

Resolved, That while the senate venerate the authority and dignity of the office of President of the United States, and will, at all times, as a high and essential power in the constitution, exert themselves to maintain and preserve undiminished the whole executive authority thereby established they owe it to the trust confided to themselves as well as to the States, their constituents, to protect the power over appointments to office, which the constitution has placed in that body. From these considerations, joined to the conviction that the rights of the senate have been infringed by an important act, to the validity of which the advice and consent of the senate were essential, the senate find themselves called upon by their duty to the States and in support of the Constitution, reluctantly to protest, and they do hereby solemnly protest against the commissioning as aforesaid of Albert Gallatin, J Q Adams, and James A. Bayard, as an act not authorized by the constitution, and in the performance of which the power of the Senate has been disregarded.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution be delivered to the President, by a committee of members of the senate.

FROM WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

"A bill is at its third reading in the House of Representatives, having passed the Senate, and will probably become a law, appropriating half a million of dollars, for the purpose of erecting one or more floating batteries, to be moved by steam, on the plan of Fulton's war-ship, which has heretofore been noticed in the public prints

"There was more business done in the House of Representatives yesterday, than has been done any day during this session, probably owing to the decision which had previously taken place for an adjournment on the 11th of next month.—The Senate have not however concurred in this vote, nor is it probable they will for some days.

"From the two letters from the Department of War, yesterday laid before the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, it appears that the number of militia actually in service during the year 1813, is estimated to have averaged *thirty thousand* men; and that the aggregate strength of the army (or regular force) was on the 17th of January last, 38,822; an aggregate liable to daily decrease from the expiration of the term of enlistments, and to increase by recruits. It appears also, that the aggregate military force of the United States was in 1813 as follows: In February, 18,945; in June, 27,609; in December, 32,325; and that the average number of volunteers in the service in 1813, was 6000.

"A bill has passed the Senate, and has been twice read in the House of Representatives, one object of which is to authorise the executive, in case of failure to fill the ranks of any of the regiments of the army, to cause the said regiments to be consolidated, and the supernumerary officers to be disbanded, with an allowance of three months pay, and the usual mileage to such officers as shall be thus put out of service.

"You will have observed by the papers the fate of Wright's motion to repeal the Embargo.—Upon the introduction of this proposition by Mr Wright, I will only observe, that I think the public will judge unwisely, if they shall consider it as affording a ground for a presumption that there is any probability of the repeal of that law."

MR. HARPER's SPEECH

At the celebration of the recent triumphs of mankind in Germany, is too long for insertion in our columns We cannot, however, refrain from quoting the following passage, which presents a new view of the character of Alexander, and a merited eulogium upon Moreau.

"Alexander, the soul, the heart, and the arm of the confederacy, strove to appear a secondary character Fearful of wounding the pride or awakening the jealousy of those whose battles he had come to fight, he bestowed the chief distinction on his Ally, whom he had rescued from bondage, and who had recently been in arms against him.—Wishing to set an imposing example of disinterestedness and moderation, and to remove all cause of apprehension from the greatness of his power, he bestowed the command of his troops on Austrian, Prussian and Swedish Generals, and distributed them among all the armies. His generals, imitating his magnanimity, served with alacrity and zeal under officers who were in some instances their inferiors in military rank and reputation. To promote that mutual confidence which he perceived to be so indispensable to the success of of the GREAT CAUSE, he sacrificed all that to inferior minds would have appeared most desirable. How sublime a spectacle does such conduct present to us! How far does it raise its author above the level of the vulgar great!

"The termination of the armistice was the signal for action to the gallant and indefatigable Blucher. He instantly attacked M'Donald, and drove him from Silesia. Bonaparte hastened, with some choice troops, to the relief of his general. Blucher then retired, according to the plan of operations, hoping to draw after him the arch enemy, in whose absence the grand army of the allies advanced from Bohemia to attack Dresden. He flew back to defend that position, which it was all important for him to maintain. He arrived the night before the attack, which took place on the 26th of August, and was renewed on the 27th without success.

"Then fell the great and good Moreau, removed by Providence, whose ways are past finding out, at the moment when his great talents were called into the highest usefulness; when his innocent and virtuous life was devoted to the cause of mankind and his country. I say of his country—for to rescue his bleeding country from the bondage under which it had so long groaned, was the first of duties, and the highest of merits The duty he might have performed had he been spared; but Providence has otherwise ordered, and it becomes us to bow with submissive reverence to its decree. Yet while we kiss the rod we must feel the smart. Without arraigning the wisdom of this dispensation, we may lament the untimely fate of the hero; on whose grave every friend of humanity, every lover of virtue, every admirer of talents, shall drop a tear; and whose memory shall be embalmed, through future times in the respect and affection of the virtuous and the wise."

Cartel for Gottenburg.—In the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst it is stated, that "a cartel for Gottenburg will be despatched from New-York, on the 15th inst. She will take letters and such passengers as have passports from the Secretary of State. The Captain will forward from Gottenburg, all letters entrusted to his care."

New-Hampshire.—The election in this State took place on Tuesday last—The utmost confidence is entertained by the Friends of Peace, of the re-election of Mr. Gilman, the present worthy Governor of that State. The people begin to be heartily sick of the restrictive measures, *Embargo, Land-Tax, Stamp-Tax, Retail-Tax, Carriage Tax, Militia Drafts*, and dread what is to follow, *Conscription*—and all this to carry on a destructive and bloody war which has for its object, not sailors rights, but the protection of *foreign runaway vagrants!* and the consequence of which will be—nay, which is, the annihilation of New-England commerce, and the destruction of her happiness, welfare and prosperity.

RHODE-ISLAND NOMINATION.

The Friends of Peace, Commerce, and the lasting honor of the Country, will give an unanimous support at the approaching election, to the

American Prox

FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

His Excellency
WILLIAM JONES, Esq
GOVERNOR.

The Honourable
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.

NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq. *Providence.*
JAMES RHODES, Esq. *Warwick*
GEORGE IRISH, Esq. *Middletown*
JOSHUA PECKHAM, Esq *Newport.*
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq. *Smithfield*
EDWARD MANTON, Esq. *Johnston.*
WILLIAM D'WOLFE, Esq *Bristol.*
NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, Esq. *North-Kingstown.*
THOMAS NOYES, Esq. *Westerly.*
ROWLAND HAZARD, Esq *South-Kingstown.*
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. *Secretary.*
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Esq. *Attor Gen.*
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. *Gen. Treasurer.*

FROM NEW-LONDON, March 9.

Blockading Squadron.—The Victorious sailed to the eastward on Sunday last; the La Hogue, Statira, and Borer, remain. On Sunday a pilot was put on board a merchant ship in the Race; she was brought too by the British squadron, and remained at anchor with them till yesterday, when she proceeded eastward; it is feared for Halifax.

A pilot landed here, informs that a Portuguese ship from New-York, was manned by Capt. Capel, and sent off to Halifax on Monday.

Died,

"In this town on the 8th inst. after a long and distressing illness which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Miss Sarah Littlefield, aged 20 years, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Littlefield, of this town In the death of this young lady, an affectionate mother has been deprived of a fond and dutiful child, her surviving brother and sisters of an endearing associate, her relatives and friends of one who was an honor to her sex, and society at large of one of its brightest ornaments."

On Saturday last, Oliver H. Perry, son of Com. Perry, aged 4 months.

"*Oh! favor'd Babe, a sweet release to find,*
"*Ere sin could taint, or sorrow cloud thy mind.*"

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
March 12, 1814

Arrived at this port on Monday last, Spanish brig St. Pio, Meyrcia, 35 days from Havanna, with *Sugars, &c*—March 2d, off the Delaware, was boarded from the frigate Narcissus, Capt. Lumley, and the following endorsement made on the Register.—"*Pursuant to an order from Sir J. B. Warren, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.—These are to certify, that I have boarded the Spanish Brig St. Pio, and warned of all the Ports in the United States of America being under a state of Blockade, except Newport and Boston.—Given under my hand, on board H. M. Ship Narcissus, off the Delaware, March 2d, 1814.*—J. R. Lumley, *Capt.*—On Sunday, off Block-Island, was boarded by the La Hogue 74, the Nimrod brig in co.

Same day, Portuguese sch'r Speculation, Dariquani, 23 days from Porto Rico, with *Sugar, Coffee, &c.*—Left there, sch'r Wolf, of Baltimore, to sail in a few days; ship Romulus of Wilmington; Mary-Ross, Hunt, of Philadelphia, and a number of others—A sch'r from Maricaybo, arrived about the 1st of Feb. and informed that 2 days before in the Mona Passage, was boarded from two American armed brigs, in co. (probably the Rattlesnake and Enterprize)—On Sunday, off Block-Island, was boarded by the Nimrod brig

Arrived on Thursday, Spanish sch'r Fortuna, Rodriguez 23 days from Havanna.—March 9th, lat. 38, long. 70, was boarded by the British sloop of war Sylph, from Halifax bound to the New-London station, and informed, that 5 days before, they spoke the U. S. ship John Adams, from New-York for Gottenburgh, with the Commissioners, all well.

The Swedish ship Tyo, 28 days from St. Barts. with 360 hhds. Molasses, passed this harbour on Thursday, bound to Bristol.

The sch'r George, Dunbar, of New-Bedford, from Porto-Rico, arrived in Seconet passage on Thursday night last. Off Block-Island was chased by a 74 and brig, but escaped during the fog.

The sch'r Expedition, Chaytor, arrived at Bordeaux Dec 24th, in 42 days from New-Orleans.

The ship Barclay, Captain Randall from the Pacific ocean, with 1800 barrels of oil, is safely arrived at New-Bedford The ship Charles, Captain Gardner, is also arrived at Nantucket, with 1700 barrels of oil.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

ON Monday last the rich wheels of *Washington Monument Lottery* began to move. The highest prizes are,

1	Prize of		40,000
1	do	of	30,000
1	do	of	20,000
2	do	of	10,000
5	do	of	5,000
15	do	of	1,000
20	do	of	500
50	do	of	100

Besides multitudes of 50, 20 and 12 dollars. The chance the above Lottery holds out to adventurers, never had a parallel in America. The motive for which this Lottery was granted ought to be a sufficient stimulus to every friend to his country, who reveres the memory of departed worth.

☞ *A few tickets only remain to be disposed of* Present price $11 50.—*Apply at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.*

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer at private sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

5000 bushels SALT
87 casks Copperas.
15 bags Tumeric
260 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop
280 Boxes brown } SUGARS.
50 do white
8 Hhds. brown
50 bbls do
40,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to double debenture
2000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.

Newport, March 11.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, March 15, 1814, *at* 3 *o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction in Front of their Store, No. 72, Thames-Street.*

24 Boxes brown } SUGARS.
38 barrels do
10 baskets do
52 Hhds. MOLASSES, suitable for retailing.
2 bbls & 8 half-boxes Segars
6 bags Coffee.

Conditions made known at the Sales.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, *Auc'rs*
Newport, March 12.

Books at Auction.

On TUESDAY, March 15, 1814, *at* 3 *o'clock P. M. will be sold at Auction, at* CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE,

A LARGE and Valuable collection of BOOK—Catalogues may be seen by applying to

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, March 11.

On WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1814, *at* X *o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises, without reserve.*

THAT well-known FARM, called the Bailey Farm, lying in Richmond, late the property of *James Irish*, and now occupied by *John Valett*, containing 211 acres, with a dwelling-house, barn, corn-house, &c. well proportioned to meadow, pasture and tillage with three apple orchards, of choice fruit and will probably make 200 bbls. of cider, yearly; and a fine grove of oak and chestnut timber, full grown: the Farm is well watered with never failing springs—The road leading from Little-Rest to Connecticut runs through the Farm—Conditions made known at the sale.

William Bailey, *Adm'r.*
Middletown, March 6.

Account-Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have for Sale,

ACCOUNT-BOOKS of every description, made in the best manner

Books ruled to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail,*) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And 150 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

February 5, 1814.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Necessidad and Maria,

450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JAMES CAHOONE,

late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*
Newport March 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport. Administrators upon the estate of *Bartholome de Lizana*, late of the City of St. Domingo, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for that purpose, hereby request all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

C. RHODES, } *Adm'rs.*
S. CAHOONE, }
Newport, March 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring or trusting any of the crew of the Spanish brig *St. Pio*, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting.

J B. MEYICA, *Master.*
Newport, March 10.

Poetry.

ODE,

Sung on the Anniversary of the Birth of Washington, 22d Feb. 1814.

BEFORE THE

HAMILTON SOCIETY,

At Washington Hall, in the City of New-York.

Written by Francis Arden, Esq.

TUNE—" Anacreon in Heaven."

I.

WHILE gratitude yet holds a station on earth,
Or founders of empire live honor'd in story,
Columbia shall hallow the day that gave birth
To the chief who conducted her childhood to glory;
And trumpet-tongu'd fame shall exulting proclaim,
The lustre he shed upon liberty's name,
As she places the splendid example he gave,
Like a pole-star to govern the steps of the brave.

II.

Let Rome boast her Cæsars, her sages old Greece,
To these, add the good and the great of each nation,
Men famous in war, and illustrious in peace,
Who dignified birth and ennobled high station;
Our chieftain shall stand in this bright tow'ring band,
As the oak midst the shrubs of our thrice favor'd land;
And envy, dismissing the gall from her breast,
Shall own him of mortals, the greatest and best!

III.

The laurel that fate had decreed him to wear,
Unlike the wreath snatch'd by aspiring ambition,
Ne'er drew from Humanity's eyes a soft tear,
Nor forc'd from Remembrance a sigh of contrition;
From life's early day, till its last setting ray,
The virtues collected, attended his way;
His sword never gleam'd but in aid of the laws,
And his conquests were sacred to freedom's blest cause.

IV.

Yet while in the victor-crown'd circle he shines,
The object of wonder and proud recollection,
His country, a far dearer chaplet entwines
To his worth, in the depth of her soul's best affection;
Her liberty won, and her Empire begun,
She there interweaves with the name of her son,
And triumphantly hails him through life's various parts,
First in war, first in peace, and the first in our hearts!

V.

Let the Hero draw near, who, with arms crimson'd o'er,
Misled by false glory's alluring seduction,
Bathes the hoofs of his swift flying courser in gore,
As he sweeps through the ranks like a fiend of destruction;
And renouncing the fame, that disgraced his name,
Henceforward resolve milder honors to claim,
Like WASHINGTON, prove to his country resign'd,
And place all his greatness in good to mankind.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,

FOUR Hundred Boxes Havanna Brown SUGAR.—240 Bags best Green Coffee.

Newport, Feb. 4.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, and state of Rhode-Island, Administrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, and having taken upon myself that trust by giving bond as the law directs, hereby request all persons having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts for payment—And all persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

WM ROTCH, jun. *Administrator.*

New-Bedford. 1st mo 31st, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring or trusting any of the crew of the Sc[illegible] Maria Fr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ing, th[illegible] [illegible]ship

[illegible]AROS, *Master.*

Newport, Feb. 21.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	40,000
1	do	of	30,000
1	do	of	20,000
2	do	of	10,000
5	do	of	5,000
15	do	of	1,000
20	do	of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c.

The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets, will receive immediate attention, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.

Exchange & Lottery Office, Dec. 17th, 1813.

An Interesting Question

WHO procures for his Employers' High Prizes?

ANSWER.

JOSIAH C. SHAW, at his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office.

PROOF.

In only Five Days Drawing of the 3d class *Plymouth Beach Lottery*—being as far as the Managers have proceeded, he has obtained

One Prize of	$	500
One do		50
One do		20
Besides a large number of		12 each

Also, within a few days, a Prize of 200 dollars, in the *Union College Lottery*, completed drawing.

The fortunate holders of the above Prizes, received their Cash, *at this Office*, as soon as the fate of their Tickets was ascertained.

Orders for warranted undrawn Tickets will meet due attention during the whole time of drawing.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Exchange and Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb 11, 1814. 3w

N. B.—Specie given for Paper—and Bills of all the Banks in the U. S. discounted upon reasonable terms.

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloops Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress:—

476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
26 half do. }
470 kegs of Butter and Lard.
150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork.
24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey.
20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.

In Store,

Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Souchong and Bohea Tea, prime upland, sea-island and Brazil Cotton, coffee, starch, pork, copperas Wines, roman vitrol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havanna Sugars, Logwood, salt petre, &c

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.—Sales guaranteed, and the whole amount advanced on the most liberal terms.

Providence, Nov. 12.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,

3 Hhds. first quality Rum
2 Pipes do, Gin.
5 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do souchong do.
10 qr-chests Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
4 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper.
8 boxes Spanish Segars.
5 do. playing Cards.
10 do candles—5 do. soap.
35 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese.

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4.

New Feather Beds and Feathers

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to [illegible] Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No. 2, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, Jan 27.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the 20th of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

PELEG T EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN EASTON, }

Newport, Jan. 20.

New Publications.

Just Published and for Sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

THE GIAOUR, a Fragment of a Turkish Tale, by LORD BYRON SAINCLAIR, or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences; and HORTENSE, or the Victim to Novels and Travel.—A Novel, in 2 vols.—Translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, by *Archibald Harrison.*—To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. Florian, entitled CLAUDINE, or the Savoyarde.

Also just received, and for sale as above,

Advice to Shepherds and Owners of Flocks, on the care and management of Sheep. Translated from the French of M. Daubenton. With plates and their explanations.

Also, Livingston and Bard, on Merinoes.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others, will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Feb. 12, 1814.

Coffee, &c.

600 Bags Porto-Rico green COFFEE
240 Pigs COPPER
2300 Goat-skins.—400 Hides.

For sale by

JOHN DOMEC,

at Mrs. Cottrell's, in Thames-street.

Newport, Feb. 18

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67 Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

22 Hhds Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.
30 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee.
25 casks Nails
10 Tons cordage, all sizes
250 boxes mould and dipt candles
6 qr-casks Madeira Wine
300 barrels pickled Herring
10 bags soft shell'd Almonds
20 logs Mahogany
10 boxes sperm candles
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia
20 large hhds. Lime
2 Anchors, 700 and 900 wt
3 cables partly worn
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.

Newport, Jan. 27.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale,

100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do
40 half barrels Mackerel.
200 quintals Dry Fish.
300 boxes smoaked Herring

Newport, Feb. 4.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive GOODS on Commission, for public or private sale—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Oct. 8.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400	barrels Cabin Bread.		
100	do Pilot		Do
50	Hhds. very nice Rum.		
8	Pipes 4th proof Brandy.		
57	boxes brown Sugar		
34	Hogsheads Molasses		
28	bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef		
18	do. cargo	No. 1	Do.
22	do.	Refuse	Do
60	boxes chocolate—82 do candles		
47	do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil		

Newport, Nov 4

Benjamin Ruggles'

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf.

SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.

Also, 500 spanish Oxx Hides.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Rhodes & Cahoone

Have for sale,

240 Boxes brown Havanna SUGARS.
120 Hhds. & 15 tierces MOLASSES
3000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.
10 Hhds Cocoa.
800 barrels Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore superfine Flour.
75 Hhds. New-England Rum.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

ELEGANT

New Goods.

Just received and for Sale, at

E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAMS, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrick and shirting Cottons.

ALSO. The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of *American Manufactured Cotton Goods*, from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.

Newport, Jan. 22.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandize deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale*

10,000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces
6 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
2 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas
A few boxes of white Havanna Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct. 11.

Perfumery.

JUST received, a few cases French PERFUMERY, of a superior quality, comprising the following articles, viz:—

Bottles Bologne Water
Flasks essence of Soap
Bottles spirits of Lavender
do. scent water assorted
Flasks Opial for Teeth
Bottles Elixir of Leroy
Flasks refreshing Vinegar.
Pots Pomatum
Bottles red Vinegar
Tooth brushes—do Powder.
Vegetable soap balls,

By Wholesale or Retail.

A L S O,

Superfine Navy blue, black, and green BROADCLOTHS, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, for sale by

P O RICHMOND.

Newport, Nov. 28.

Brandywine Paper

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic soldier*, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—By an *American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the [illegible] [illegible] for building, vending, and using the above machine in the counties of Newport and Bristol.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words.

First. It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool in the same machine with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, of any size [illegible] with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expence of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover and Spinner*.—It will also give a powerful spring to enterprize, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of Industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles in active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.

Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory*, and in this way, our country will become truly *independent.*—If individuals are not able, let neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at No. 5, Farewell-street, and examine for their own satisfaction; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or

PAUL BAILEY of Newport.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1813.

WHEREAS MARTHA, wife of the Subscriber, has left his house and refuseth to live with him, he is under the necessity of forbidding all persons from harbouring or trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JOHN WILCOX.

Exeter, Feb. 9, 1814.